

The Border Widette.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

NOGALES, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, AUGUST 15, 1914.

No. 33.

There Is Only One Talking Machine

THE VICTOR



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DRUMMERS' SAMPLE ROOMS.

ARIZONA NOTFS.

Items of Interest Called From Our Exchanges.

Practically every country in the state had a "woman's registration day" recently, with the results that several thousand women were registered over the state in one day.

It is understood that at a recent meeting held in Phoenix and attended by many druggists of the state, it was decided to wage an active campaign against the state wide prohibition amendment.

Two carloads of savage looking Serbs from the various mining camps from Arizona passed through Douglas last week bound for the east. They are hurrying back to their native land to answer the war call which has been sent over the world.

A fine, big lawn, numerous trees and many pieces of shrubbery are now being planted about the high school building in Douglas, it being the object of the trustees to beautify the block occupied by the school before the coming term opens.

Mose Drachman, one of the best known residents of southern Arizona, is a candidate for the democratic nomination for state senator from Pima county. Dr. C. A. Schrader, also a well known Tucson man, is a candidate for county supervisor.

While digging a well in Peeples, valley, a farmer named Wolcott uncovered, at a depth of four feet, the skeleton of a primitive man. The skeleton was well preserved and the most remarkable part of it was the skull, which was at least half an inch thick.

Orders for 270,000 paper covers for text book to be furnished by the state next year are being sent out this week from the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The covers will cost a little over one cent each, or approximately \$2,800.—Ariz. Republican.

Supplying fresh trout to the people of Prescott and Arizona is the object of the five men who have launched the Crystal Spring Trout company, a corporation to buy, raise, propagate and generally deal in all kinds of fresh fish and to build and construct hatcheries for the raising of fish. The capital stock is \$50,000.

The bounty formerly paid by the county on coyotes and wild cats was cut one-half yesterday at a meeting of board of supervisors. Nimrods will in future receive \$1 instead of \$2 on the former, and 50 cents instead of \$1 on the latter. According to Secretary Smalley of the Pima County Taxpayers' association, who recently protested that the bounty paid was too large, the new rates will effect a saving of almost \$2000 each year to the taxpayers.—Star.

The residents of Globe who opposed the division of Gila county and the creation therefrom of the proposed new county of Miami, have organized the Anti-Division Association. A contest has been started, open to all school children in the country, in which the youngsters are asked to write letters stating their reasons why the county should not be divided. Two hundred dollars in prizes will be awarded to the writers of the winning letters.

Dr. Bim Smith, well known American surgeon residing in Hermosillo, and one of the few men, American or Mexican, who can honestly lay claim to friendship with the warlike Seri Indians, is now a visitor in Douglas. Dr. Smith brought with him a number of presents given him by Juan Tomas, the aged war chief of the tribe. Dr. Smith is probably the only white man who has explored Tiburon island and who now lives to tell the tale. The Seris are reported to be cannibals, but Dr. Smith claims that while they eat flesh of any sort of animal uncooked, he has never known them to partake of human flesh.

An authority at the agricultural college of the state university declares that an irrigated acre in Arizona will produce more wealth, on the average, than an acre in any other state and has prepared a statement to prove it. He contends that the Arizona land will stand a higher capitalization than agricultural lands elsewhere.—Prospector.

The superiority of the Borderland route for motorcyclists and automobilists who will journey westward to the big show at San Francisco next year, is set forth in word and picture in the August issue of Motor Field, a magazine known to all lovers of automobilism and motorbiking. Incidentally Tucson with its famous Mission, its picture rocks, and its thousand other wonders is told about in the series at length, while pictures of the various points of interest near the Old Pueblo are shown.

Thursday last there was brought in from the Tom Reed mine the first part of the cleanup for the month of July, weighing \$91,000. It is understood that nearly as much more will be sent out when complete cleanup is made for the month, although few really know just what is being done at the mill. It is taken for granted that the new ore on the 950 level is bringing the average of the mill run far above that furnished the mill the past five or six months, when the output average above \$100,000.—Mixer.

John S. (Jack) Williams, the Bisbee attorney, spent a couple of days in Florence this week looking over the country about here and investigating pumping plants. Mr. Williams with a number of other Bisbee business men have something like 1,500 acres of land at Arizona, three miles southeast of Casa Grande on the Southern Pacific line that they are contemplating putting under irrigation by the use of pumping plants. Mr. Williams and his associates have not determined upon definite plans but it is expected that they will put in one immense pumping plant to irrigate the entire acreage. However, they have under consideration a plan to operate a number of small plants by means of electric pumps, generating power and distributing it from a central station much after the plan adopted by the Irrigate Farm Co. at Tucson. A good flow of water is found at from 50 to 60 feet in this particular section and Mr. Williams is quite confident that they will make a success of pump irrigation and he is now obtaining data to determine the most economical method to pursue—pumping from one large plant or the use of a number of small plants operated by electricity.—Blade.

1914 Tax Rate Fixed at 44.1-2.

The state tax levy for 1914 has been fixed at 44.5 cent on each \$100 valuation, or a decrease of five cents as compared with last year's assessment.

The tax rate this year is based on a taxable valuation of \$407,267,393.11, and will provide a revenue of approximately \$1,812,000. Added to this will be \$205,000, from other sources, which will bring the total revenue over the two million mark. The auditor's budget calls for \$1,967,110.50.

The state levy last year was 49.5 cents on each \$100, applied on a valuation amounting to \$375,862,414.66. This year that figure has been increased by \$31,404,398.45, and the tax rate reduced over ten per cent.

The state board of equalization last night announced the total increase in valuation over the country assessors' figures at \$1,685,305.32, and the total increase as \$1,778,512.71, making a net increase in the assessed valuation of \$2,906,795.61.—Gazette.

Leonard Mine Has New Strike.

The Leonard Copper mine at Gleason is to immediately put on a night shift, resultant upon the discovery of a rich body of

ore on the 400 level and increased demand for sulphides from the Shannon Copper company, which operate the Leonard mine, drawing from it a class of ore which it needs in making its smelter mixture at Clifton.

Foreman Murray of the Leonard was here recently gathering a force of men to make up the second shift which is to go to work at once at the property, where operation will be doubled. Murray was reticent as to discussing the new ore found on the 400, but it is learned that it gives fine indication of making the most important body that has been located in Leonard development, and of bringing that property out as one of much commercial value, whereas it has been operated in the past more or less as a convenience proposition.—Bisbee Review.

COPPER

A wonderful example of commercial interlocking of widely separated countries is the stagnation in the copper industry which has immediately followed the breaking out of war in Europe.

Producing considerably more than one-half the copper of the world, the United States is, naturally, the largest exporter of this metal.

According to the figures compiled by the government, out of a total production last year of 1,243,268,720 pounds we exported as raw metal 128,682,000 pounds and as "manufactured" copper 981,154,391 pounds. It is to be noted that these exports included everything made solely of copper from bars to wire and other such products. As a matter of fact the manufacturing cost is almost negligible, adding, on the average, not to exceed 5 per cent to the value of the ingots.

The European war means the entire cessation of these exports, as far the greater portion thereof go to Europe, principally to England, France and Germany.

The ultimate users of copper in the United States can consume only a certain amount of the raw material and, should the mines continue the production on the same scale as last year, they would find themselves without a market for their product. Hence it has become necessary to close down the mines and smelters to the extent of the export production at least.

Like every other cloud this has a silver lining. It seems impossible that the war should long continue. No nation in Europe can stand the cost for more than a few months and it is not improbable that sixty days at the outside will see the end. The destruction of telegraph, telephone and power lines will forthwith create an unprecedented demand for the red metal and the industry at large will, on the cessation of hostilities, find a ready market at good prices.

It is also true that while the copper market may be disorganized, all other producers, especially of food-stuffs and cotton and wool will be greatly benefited.—Exchange.

THE BOLD GAME OF WAR

Germany is playing the boldest game of a century, says the El Paso Herald. She may have to fight Russia on the east, France, Belgium and Holland on the west, and Great Britain on her north coasts, all at the same time. Germany has already invaded three different countries bordering her frontiers—Russia, France and Belgium. But by having taken the initiative, Germany has gained an advantage. Now, according to European strategists, Germany's game will be to whip France before Russia can get ready to attack the eastern frontier in force. So far, Austria has made no movement into Russia. Germany no doubt depends on Austria to hold Russia off during the fighting with France.

The very sportiness of Germany's endeavors attracts the

whole world's attention. Never before in the world's history have such immense bodies of armed men been engaged in war-like operations as will become involved if the present war becomes general. Never before have modern artillery and modern ships had such a test as they will have in such a war as this threatens to be. The terror of it seems to be holding the powers back.

And the United States will be called upon to supply subsistence and gold. All other wars in a century have been financed by Europe. Now the nations will be hoarding their gold and conserving their resources in self defense. and the United States will be called upon to sustain most of the burden of international financing. Fortunately the United States today has more gold than any other power and greater available primary resources than any other power. To meet the international fiscal situation will demand all the wisdom and courage of the greatest financiers, but the United States will occupy the position of being world's banker—the only neutral power of the first class, the only power able to bear the responsibilities thus unexpectedly thrust aside by Europe through war's fortune. Today all is confident and secure in American financial centers.

What is the trouble in Europe all about? Briefly, it has its source in race prejudices: the Slav peoples, numbering 130,000,000 and including the Russians, Bulgarians, Poles, Bohemians, Servians, and many smaller groups, have a strong race feeling for each other, and resent attempted domination by other great groups of the Aryan family, such as the Teutons and Celts.

Austria felt certain that Serbia instigated the assassination of the grand duke, heir to the Austrian throne, and the duchess.

Austria undertook to chastise Serbia.

Russia took up arms to protect Serbia, racially in sympathy, against Austria.

Then Germany felt bound by her alliance with Austria to mobilize against Russia.

France, Russia's ally, refused neutrality.

German attacked France.

Belgium declined to facilitate German troop movements against France through Belgian territory, and Germany invaded Belgium by force of arms.

Great Britain is bound to protect France against Germany, and to protect the independence of Belgium and Holland.

Germany asks Britain to remain neutral, but Britain apparently has no such intention.

If the war becomes general 20,000,000 men will be under arms, and the cost will run from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a day in wealth destroyed and production stopped.

NOTICE.

We take pleasure in announcing to the Nogales public, that being the assignees of the electric light and power franchise, granted to Proto and Mansfeld at the polls on May 25th last, we have on the first day of the current month begun operations of constructing the buildings in which the machinery of one of the largest, most modern and complete electric light and ice plants in the Southwest will be housed; said construction of buildings, as well as the installation of all the machinery will be conducted under the direction of Mr. Roland A. Davidson, C. E., of the firm of Ives and Davidson, (expert consulting engineers) of 84 William Street, New York City, who we take pride to announce has become a member of our company.

Respectfully,
INTERNATIONAL GAS CO.,
By SPIRO S. PROTO,
President.